

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

To the inhabitants of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

THE present situation of publick affairs demands your most serious attention, and particularly the great and encreasing depreciation of your currency requires the immediate, strenuous, and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extension of the mischiefs that have already flowed from that source.

America, without arms, ammunition, discipline, revenue, government, or ally, almost totally stripped of commerce, and in the weakness of youth, as it were with a "staff and a sling" only, dared "in the name of the Lord of Hosts" to engage a gigantick adversary, prepared at all points, boasting of his strength, and of whom even mighty warriors "were greatly afraid."

For defraying the expenses of this uncommon war, your representatives in Congress were obliged to emit paper money; an expedient that you knew to have been before generally and successfully practised on this continent.

They were very sensible of the inconveniences with which too frequent emissions would be attended, and endeavoured to avoid them. For this purpose they established loan offices so early as in October, 1776, and have from that time to this repeatedly and earnestly solicited you to lend them money on the faith of the United States. The sums received on loan have nevertheless proved inadequate to the publick exigencies. Our enemies prosecuting the war by sea and land with implacable fury and with some success, taxation at home and borrowing abroad, in the midst of difficulties and dangers, were alike impracticable. Hence the continued necessity of new emissions.

But to this cause alone we do not impute the evil before mentioned. We have too much reason to believe it has been in part owing to the artifices of men who have hastened to enrich themselves by monopolizing the necessities of life, and to the misconduct of inferior officers employed in the publick service.

The variety and importance of the business intrusted to your delegates, and their constant attendance in Congress, necessarily disables them from investigating disorders of this kind. Justly apprehensive of them they by their several resolutions of the 22d of November and 20th of December, 1777, and of the 3d and 9th of February, 1778, recommended to the legislative and executive powers of these states a due attention to these interesting affairs. How far those recommendations have been complied with we will not undertake to determine; but we hold ourselves bound in duty to you to declare, that we are not convinced there has been as much diligence used in detecting and reforming abuses as there has been in committing or complaining of them.

With regard to monopolizers it is our opinion, that taxes judiciously laid on such articles as become the objects of engrossers, and those frequently collected, would operate against the pernicious tendency of such practices.

As to inferior officers employed in the publick service, we anxiously desire to call your most vigilant attention to their conduct with respect to every species of misbehaviour, whether proceeding from ignorance, negligence, or fraud, and to the making of laws for inflicting exemplary punishments on all offenders of this kind.

We are sorry to hear that some persons are so slightly informed of their own interests as to suppose that it is advantageous to them to sell the produce of their farms at enormous prices, when a little reflection might convince them that it is injurious to those interests and the general welfare. If they expect thereby to purchase imported goods cheaper, they will be egregiously disappointed; for the merchants, who know they cannot obtain returns in gold, silver, or bills of exchange, but that their vessels, if loaded here at all, must be loaded with produce, will raise the price of what they have to sell, in proportion to the price of what they have to buy; and consequently the land holder can purchase no more foreign goods for the same quantity of his produce than he could before.

The evil, however, does not stop at this point. The land holder by acting on this mistaken calculation is only labouring to accumulate an immense debt by encreasing the publick expenses, for the payment of which his estate is engaged, and to embarrass every measure adopted for vindicating his liberty and securing his prosperity.

As the harvests of this year, which by the divine goodness promise to be plentiful, will soon be gathered, and some new measures relating to your foreign concerns, with some arrangements relating to your domestick, are now under consideration, from which, beneficial effects are expected, we entertain hopes that your affairs will acquire a much greater degree of regularity and energy than they have hitherto had.

But we should be highly criminal if we did not plainly tell you that those hopes are not founded wholly upon our own proceedings. These must be supported by your virtue, your wisdom, and your diligence. From the advantage of those seats in the national council with which you have honoured us, we have a pleasing prospect of many blessings approaching this our native land. It is your patriotism must introduce and fix them here.

In vain will it be for your delegates to form plans of oeconomy; to strive to stop a continuation of emissions by taxation or loan, if you do not zealously cooperate with them in promoting their designs, and use your utmost industry to prevent the waste of money in the expenditure, which your respective situations in the several places where it is expended,

may enable you to do. A discharge of this duty and a compliance with recommendations for supplying money, might enable Congress to give speedy assurances to the publick that no more emissions shall take place, and thereby close that source of depreciation.

Your governments being now established, and your ability to contend with your invaders ascertained, we have on the most mature deliberation judged it indispensably necessary to call upon you for forty five millions of dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last, to be paid into the continental treasury before the 1st day of January next, in the same proportion, as to the quotas of the several states, with that for the said fifteen millions.

It appeared proper to us to fix the first day of next January for the payment of the whole; but as it is probable that some states, if not all, will raise part of the sums by instalments or otherwise before that time, we recommend in the strongest manner the paying as much as can be collected as soon as possible into the continental treasury.

Though it is manifest that moderate taxation in times of peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the present exigencies demand great and speedy exertions.

We are persuaded you will use all possible care to make the promotion of the general welfare interfere as little as may be with the ease and comfort of individuals; but though the raising these sums should press heavily on some of our constituents, yet the obligations we feel to your venerable clergy, the truly helpless, widows and orphans, your most gallant, generous, meritorious officers and soldiers, the publick faith and the common weal, so irresistibly urge us to attempt the appreciation of your currency, that we cannot withhold obedience to those authoritative sensations.

On this subject we will only add, that as the rules of justice are most pleasing to our infinitely good and gracious Creator, and an adherence to them most likely to obtain his favour, so they will ever be found to be the best and safest maxims of human policy.

To our constituents we submit the propriety and purity of our intentions, well knowing they will not forget, that we lay no burthens upon them, but those in which we participate with them; a happy sympathy that pervades societies formed on the basis of equal liberty. Many cares, many labours, and may we not add, reproaches, are peculiar to us. These are the emoluments of our unsolicited stations; and with these we are content, if you approve our conduct. If you do not, we shall return to our private condition with no other regret, than that which will arise from our not having served you as acceptably and essentially as we wished and strove to do, though as cheerfully and faithfully as we could.

Think not we despair of the commonwealth, or endeavour to shrink from opposing difficulties? No! Your cause is too good, your objects too sacred, to be relinquished. We tell you truths, because you are freemen who can bear to hear them and may profit by them; and when they reach your enemies, we fear not the consequences, because we are not ignorant of their resources or our own. Let your good sense decide upon the comparison. Let even their prejudiced understandings decide upon it, and you need not be apprehensive of the determination.

Whatever supposed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have amused their inflamed fancies, the conduct of one Monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned the scale so much against them, that their visionary schemes vanish as the unwholesome vapours of night before the healthful influences of the sun.

An alliance has been formed between his Most Christian Majesty and these States, on the basis of the most perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaining effectually their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great ally towards us in this instance and others, has so fully manifested his sincerity and kindness, as to excite on our part correspondent sentiments of confidence and affection.

Observing the interests of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with those of America, and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent designs of the Author of Nature, who unquestionably intended men to partake of certain rights and portions of happiness, his Majesty perceived the attainment of these views to be founded on the single proposition of a separation between America and Great Britain.

The resentment and confusion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you should entertain of the magnanimity and consummate wisdom of his Most Christian Majesty on this occasion.

They perceive, that selecting this grand and just idea from all those specious ones that might have confused or misled inferior judgment of virtue, and satisfied with the advantages which must result from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himself and these states, not only by establishing a reciprocity of benefits, but by eradicating every cause of jealousy and suspicion. They also perceive with similar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not desiring an acquisition of dominion on this continent, or an exclusion of other nations from a share of its commercial advantages, so useful to them, has given no alarm to those nations, but in fact has interested them in the accomplishment of his generous undertaking to dissolve the monopoly thereof by Great Britain, which has already contributed to elevate her to her present

power and haughtiness, and threatened if continued to raise both to a height insupportable to the rest of Europe.

In short, their own best informed statesmen and writers confess, that your cause is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adversaries is equally seprobated; and from thence draw ominous and well grounded conclusions, that the final event must prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed, we have the best reason to believe that we shall soon form other alliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to these states.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this contest, do you imagine they can now flatter themselves with a hope of obliquing you, unless you are false to yourselves?

When unprepared, undisciplined, and unsupported, you opposed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then, if at any time, was conquest to be apprehended. Yet what progress towards it have their violent and incessant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly wasting their blood and treasure in the dishonourable enterprise, they designed at length to offer terms of accommodation with respectful addresses to that once despised body the Congress, whose humble supplications only for peace, liberty, and safety, they had contemptuously rejected, under pretence of its being an unconstitutional assembly. Nay more; desirous of seducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had so far and so rashly wandered, they made most specious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illustrious ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms. Foiled again, and stung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative, but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controversy, or to resume their former modes of prosecuting it. They chose the latter. Again the savages are stimulated to horrid massacres of women and children, and domesticks to the murder of their masters. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miserable deaths in jails and prison-ships. To complete the sanguinary system, all the "extremities of war" are by authority denounced against you.

Piously endeavour to derive this consolation from their remorseless fury, that "the Father of Mercies" looks down with disapprobation on such audacious defiance of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms assumed by you in your righteous cause, have not been sullied by any unjustifiable severities.

Your enemies despairing however, as it seems, of the success of their united forces against our main army, have divided them, as if their design was to harass you by predatory, desultory operations. If you are assiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only spot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation impiously priding herself in notions of her omnipotence.

Rouse yourselves therefore, that this campaign may finish the great work you have so nobly carried on for several years past. What nation ever engaged in such a contest under such a complication of disadvantages, so soon surmounted many of them; and in so short a period of time had so certain a prospect of a speedy and happy conclusion. We will venture to pronounce that so remarkable an instance exists not in the annals of mankind. We well remember what you said at the commencement of this war. You saw the immense difference between your circumstances and those of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel must decide on no less than your lives, liberties and estates. All these you greatly put to every hazard, resolving rather to die freemen than to live slaves; and justice will oblige the impartial world to confess you have uniformly acted on the same generous principle. Consider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done to crown you with success. Persevere, and you ensure peace, freedom, safety, glory, sovereignty, and felicity to yourselves, your children, and your children's children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly imploring their continuance, constantly endeavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for completing your labours.

Fill up your battalions, be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies; place your several quotas in the continental treasury; lend money for publick uses; sink the emissions of your respective states; provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies; prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized; effectually superintend the behaviour of publick officers; diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation; and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy.

Done in Congress by unanimous consent, this 26th day of May, 1779.

JOHN JAY, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

C A D I Z, JANUARY 10.

THE Marquis de Almodovar goes on happily, it is said with his mediation. It is a difficult but glorious task he has in hand to bring the haughty nation of Britain to acknowledge the independence of America. If this can be accomplished, as the basis of a peace, all Europe will thank him; for every power would choose to have it done without a farther spread of the flames of war. According to a list of our naval force handed about here we have 167 armed vessels of different sizes; 67 sail of the line, 37 in our road, and 12 at Ferrol, are completely equipped. Our King has published diverse regulations in favour of the trade of France, through all the Spanish ports. All French vessels coming from the West Indies or North America are allowed to put into any of our ports, to avoid the British cruisers; and shift their cargoes to Spanish or other bottoms, as they shall find convenient. French merchandizes of all kinds are allowed to be entered by the board of Agreda and Victaria, and to be transported to Seville or Cadix. French cruisers are allowed to enter the ports of Spain, and to sell their prizes there; they are also allowed to go out without any restraint, unless it be to attack a vessel in sight of the port in which they are at anchor.

B O S T O N, MAY 17.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 13.

A VESSEL just arrived from Surinam, mentions, that a Dutch man of war had arrived there just before she left it, in 31 days from Amsterdam, and brought accounts that the States General, on the repeated and violent remonstrances of their merchants, had given permission for individuals to fit out vessels to cruise against the British trade, and had granted letters of marque and reprisals for that purpose.

May 20. On Monday last, Capt. Parsons arrived at Newburyport from Martinique, and informs, that Count d'Estaing had been reinforced with such a number of capital ships as to make his fleet superior to the British; and that Admiral Byron lay at St. Lucia, not daring to venture out, as sickness raged with great violence on board his fleet.

It is said that several vessels of force, and a number of transports with troops had sailed from New York, their destination uncertain: Some suppose to Canada. We are told at the same time that General Washington's army is moving, and drawing nearer to New York.

Since our last several vessels have arrived at different ports from Statia, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and other ports of the West Indies; by these vessels we have it reported that Admiral Byron and the Count d'Estaing were still at their old stations, without having made any capital movement. Some attribute this to a pacifick disposition at bottom of both Courts; others to the inferiority of Byron's seamen, and of the Count in ships. That not long since Admiral Byron sent four men of war of the line, and a number of frigates, to cruise not far from Martinique; the Count, as soon as he was apprised of it, sent a number of the line and frigates to take care of them; this motion drew out, by successive detachments; both fleets, but without producing any general action.

By the above vessels we learn, that Count d'Estaing, having embarked his troops, and made such dispositions as indicated some enterprise in view, all the island of St. Kitts was in arms, expecting a visit from the French fleet, and every precaution taken there for the defence of the island.

One of the last vessels from the West Indies informs, that a large number of store ships, with some ships of force, had arrived at Martinique from Old France; this is probably the fleet mentioned to have sailed from France to the West Indies. By the cutter not long since arrived here, and which left Brek the beginning of March. This reinforcement, it is said, will give the fleet of France a superiority of strength to that of the British in those seas.

By the same channel we are informed, that two ships of the line, belonging to the squadron of Admiral Byron, were hauled up at St. Lucia for want of men, each of them having buried 300 of their sailors.

By a vessel lately arrived at Martinique from the Havanna, an account was brought that the last mentioned place was in the best state of defence. Besides 14,000 men, of which the militia on the island of Cuba now consists, who are regimental, and considerably well disciplined, there are 8 regiments of regular troops at the Havanna, 5 ships of the line, and 12 frigates in the port. Two ships of ninety and sixty guns ready to be launched, and several others of high rates on the stocks. The Americans who flock there from all parts, are well received with their cargoes of every kind.

F I S H K I L L, JUNE 3.

THE latter end of last week, a number of British vessels made their appearance in the North river; they consist of 13 ships, 3 brigs, 4 topsail schooners, 3 galleys, 6 topsail sloops, about 20 smaller vessels, and a great number of flat bottomed boats.

Last Lords day (31st ult.) 1500 men landed eight miles below Peck's Kill, on Teller's point, consisting of British and Hessian grenadiers, light infantry, volunteers of Ireland, and Yagers. On Monday the 1st instant, the enemy landed a party on the west side of the river, where they burnt some houses, and opened two small batteries, from which they threw some shells, and cannonaded fort de la Fayette across the river, all that day; two galleys kept up a severe fire on the fort at the same time. They continued their firing till eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon; meanwhile their army marched from Teller's to Ver Plank's point, on which the fort stands; by a flag they demanded a surrender; the parley continued two hours: Capt. Armstrong thought fit to surrender. Gen. M'Dougall has not yet received a justifiable reason why the fort was given up. This little fort was built on purpose to secure King's ferry, from the insults of the enemy's vessels, which frequently had interrupted our boats from crossing: It was small, and would contain with convenience, about a company of men; the redoubts was strong, and covered a bar-bette battery, mounting 3 pieces of cannon: We had in the bar-bette a company of artillery; they were all drawn off but a serjeant, a corporal, and 12 privates: In the redoubt were a Captain, two subalterns, three serjeants, and 44 rank and file, they had provision and water to serve them 30 days.—Wednesday evening, the wind now prevents the shipping from advancing to fort Clinton on West Point; which we suppose, is the enemy's main object: The fort is now in tolerable order, well provided, and the men in fine spirits; the militia are coming in fast, and every appearance is promising; the enemy have come out in force, and it is said, are from 7 to 10,000 men.—Their troops from their late excursion to Virginia, returned last Thursday, and without landing at New York pushed up the river.

Thursday morning, four o'clock, we learn that the enemy are in motion, as if they meant to come up the east side of the river.

Athol's Highlanders, called the 74th, who arrived at New York some weeks ago, are all the reinforcements the enemy have yet received, that we can learn.

Since the British landed, we have taken 7 prisoners, and 3 deserters have come in. Yesterday it was reported, that the enemy had burnt Lieutenant Governour Cortland's house, near Croton river, where they first landed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated May 29.

"We learn by three prisoners, taken by our people, that Brant and Butler have betaken themselves to Niagara, to make preparations to oppose our troops this campaign."

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 19.

LAST Wednesday evening were brought to this city under a guard, Henry Hamilton Esq; who has acted some years past as Lieutenant Governor of the settlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the British garrison there, under Sir Guy Carleton as Governor in Chief; Philip Dejean, Justice of the Peace for Detroit; and William Lamothe, Captain of volunteers, prisoners of war, taken in the county of Illinois. *Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, dated June 8, 1779.*

"The enemy have moved up the North river to attack the forts on the high lands. Generals Clinton, Kniphausen, and Vaughan, are out. Our army is in motion, and in the neighbourhood. General St. Clair at the head of the Pennsylvania troops was marching to get possession of the Clove, which place he wrote Congress he thought the enemy would try to get. Gen. M'Dougal has, it seems, thrown himself into fort Arnold at West Point. In short, we expect every day to hear that much blood has been spilt. General Washington is at a place called Pompton plains, in the Jerseys."

General M'Intosh set out this day for South Carolina, to relieve General Lincoln, who is not able to undergo the fatigue of a campaign in that warm climate.

Extract of a letter from Richmond county, dated June 15, 1779.

"I have just received an account that a party from Goodrich's privateers have done a great deal of mischief on Wicomico, burnt two warehouses, with four hundred hogheads of tobacco in one of them, and several other houses, among which is Mr. Blackwell's and Col. Winder Kenner's. They have killed several negroes, horses, and cattle. Many people have moved their tobacco from Glascock's warehouse to day."

On Wednesday the 16th ult. a petition signed at Philadelphia by near 600 respectable inhabitants, on the subject of the continental currency, with assurances of their most strenuous concurrence in such other means in addition to taxation for establishing its credit, as Congress may recommend, was presented to that Honourable Body. At a meeting of the subscribers, his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of this state, the Honourable John Bayard, Esq; Speaker of the Assembly, the Honourable Colonel Smith, of the Council, with four other Gentlemen, had been requested to present it; they had the honour of being admitted into Congress, and presented it in person. And we hear that every member of that body, who has spoken on the subject, expressed the most entire satisfaction, in the matter and manner of this application.

Extract of a letter from a seaport town in Massachusetts Bay, dated May 16, 1779

"Privateering was never more in vogue than at present; two or three privateers sail every week from this port, and men seem as plenty as grasshoppers in the field; no vessel being detained an hour for want of them. We have near 1000 prisoners on board the guard-ships in Boston, and a great balance due to us from the enemy. Cruisers from New York, &c. are daily brought in, and often by vessels of inferior force; our privateers-men being as confident of victory, when upon an equal footing with the English, as these were of gaining it of the French in the last war."

Capt. George Young arrived in London the 16 of March, from the East Indies, with despatches from Commodore Sir Edward Vernon, and Major General Munro, containing an account of the surrender of Pondicherry, after a siege of 2 months and 10 days. By the articles of capitulation the garrison, after piling their arms, are permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed to Madras, where, or in its neighbourhood, they are to be properly accommodated, until ships can be provided to carry them to France. This town is situated on the Coromandel coast, and was the principal settlement of the French in the East Indies.

We hear that the Count d'Estaing left Port Royal on the 22d of May, with 21 sail of the line, 4 of which had joined him from the coast of Africa, where they had destroyed 7 settlements for the English. Byron put out from St. Lucia the same day, and the fleets were in sight, so that an engagement may be expected. The Count d'Estaing expected M. Le Motte Piquet with 5 sail more of the line. Two sail of the line and 1 merchant ship of 60 guns are expected in the bay of Chesapeake.

Capt. Barry has arrived at Philadelphia with 4 sail of merchant men, loaded with sugar and coffee.

The extravagant prices at present demanded for every necessary article, oblige the printers to advance their prices also; advertisements of a moderate length to pay 6 dollars the first week, and 4 dollars each week after. Long ones in proportion.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 15, 1779.

I WILL give great wages for GUN STOCKERS, and BLACKSMITHS, that are good workmen.

(11)

JAMES ANDERSON.

On Tuesday the 19th instant (June) will be exposed to sale for ready money,

THE personal estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, late of this city, deceased, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture. At the same time the house and lot on which Mrs. Dawson lived, with the improvements convenient for the reception of a family, and in an agreeable situation, will be sold to the highest bidder.

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THE ADMINISTATOR.

To be SOLD in Powhatan county,

THE tract of land where the subscriber lives, containing about 550 acres, suitable for grain or tobacco, whereon is a plantation in good repair, with a dwellinghouse, kitchen, and all proper and convenient houses for farming, or making tobacco. It has exceeding good orchards, and lies on Buckingham road, about 40 miles above the falls of James river, and is both a very pleasant and healthy situation. For terms apply to

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JESSE CARTER.

RICHMOND, June 8, 1779.

THE members of Fielding Lewis, and company, are requested to meet at Fredericksburg, on Monday the 28th instant, on business of importance.

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JOSHUA STORRS.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the several times and places under-mentioned, several plantations or tracts of land belonging to the estate of John Aulfin Finnie, deceased, viz.

ON Tuesday the 13th of July next, at Prince George courthouse, a plantation or tract of land 5 or 600 acres, on Ward's creek, near Brandon church, in said county. Mr. Joseph Glover, who lives near this land, will shew it to any person inclined to purchase. On Friday the 16th of July, on the premises, a plantation or tract of land about 500 acres, on Pidgeon swamp, in Sussex county. Mess. Cotton and Weaver, who live near this land, will shew it to any person inclinable to purchase. On Tuesday the 20th of July, at the plantation whereon Richard Boush lives, near Mr. Faulcon's, on Little Fishing creek (late Bute) now Warren county, in North Carolina, the following tracts of land, viz.

Nine hundred and thirty acres, more or less, of good tobacco and grain land on Hubb Quarter creek, near Mr. Thomas Miller's and Mrs. Sarah Johnson's, in good order for cropping, with a good overseer's house, and others, suitable for negroes, and securing the crop, is in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to church and mill. Mr. James Mende, who rents the plantation till the 1st of December next, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase. 1012 acres more or less, of good tobacco and grain land, on Little Fishing creek, adjoining the land of Mr. John Faulcon, prettily situated for a private family, a store, or a tavern, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mill, and in good order for cropping, with almost every house necessary for that purpose. Mr. Richard Boush, who rents the plantation till the 1st of December next, will shew this land to any person inclinable to purchase. 1648 acres, more or less, of very good grain land on Keedy creek and contiguous thereto, is adjoining Mr. Richard Kerney's land, in good order for cropping, with several houses convenient for the purpose. Mr. Kerney, who rents the plantation till the 1st of December next, will shew it to any person inclinable to purchase. 829 acres, more or less, of good tobacco and grain land on Great Fishing and Possum Quarter creeks, contiguous to Doctor Richard Cocke's land, and adjoining the land of John Willis, Esq; in a good neighbourhood, has an overseer's and several other houses upon it, and is in tolerable order for cropping. Mr. Henry Howard who lives on the plantation till the 1st of December next, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase. And on Friday the 23d of July, will be sold on the premises, 900 acres of land, more or less, in the county of Brunswick, good for tobacco and corn, and adjoining the land late Mr. Charles Turnbull's (now Mr. Warwick's) Mr. Thomas Bracey's, Mr. Charles Yarbrough's, and Mr. John Steed's. It is presumed that all persons inclined to purchase, will view the above lands before the respective days of sale, it is needless therefore to be more particular than to observe, that bonds, with undoubted security, must be given by the purchasers, who will have 6 months credit for one third of the purchase money, 12 months for another third, and 18 months for the balance.

THOMAS TABB, Attorney in fact for Mrs. Joanna Finnie, and Miss Mary Finnie.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the last will and testament of Richard Chamberlayne, deceased, for ready money or loan office certificates, on the 4th Thursday in next month, at Pittsylvania courthouse, being court day,

FOUR hundred acres of unimproved land, more or less, lying in the said county, which is looked upon to be very good for the culture of tobacco, corn, or wheat. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser by Mr. Edward Lacy, who is empowered to conduct the sale, and receive the money. Mr. Pigg, who lives near the said land will shew it to any person inclinable to purchase, and the subscribers will pass a deed for the same, at any time, upon application being made to them.

(511)

MARY CHAMBERLAYNE, } Executrix.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, } Executor.

NEW KENT, June 14, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my pasture in Blandford, on the 19th of May last, a light bay horse, 4 feet 5 of 6 inches high, 6 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a black streak runs from his withers to the root of his tail, was shod all round, and had a split in one of his hind hoofs, paces a little, trots and gallops with good spirit. He was bred in Bedford county, and was once owned by Mr. William Boulden, in Charlotte county. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Blandford. (1) RICHARD BATES.

STOLEN from Williamsburg, on the night of the 6th instant (June) a sorrel mare, near 14 hands high, 6 years old, one of her hind legs white above the footlock, a blaze in her face, hanging mane and switch tail, paces pretty well, and branded on her near buttock T, at the bottom of which is a white spot. Whoever delivers the said mare to the subscriber shall receive 30 dollars reward, and if brought upwards of 50 miles, I will give a dollar per mile.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Warren county, North Carolina, near Thomas Parson's ordinary, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, branded DC, has a large blaze in his face, and speckled all over his body with white specks. The thief has been seen with the above horse in his possession at the Butterwood ordinary, in Amelia county; the clothing he had on at that time were as follows: A white country cloth coat and a striped one under it, small round hat, striped shirt, a new pair of leather breeches, dark wrappers, and a pair of silver or plated spurs. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, with dark hair, square made, and much pitted with the smallpox, and passed by the name of William Oliver (alias John Jones) Whoever will apprehend the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive 100 dollars, and 50 dollars on the delivery of the horse to

(111)

UNITY COLEMAN.

APRIL 30, 1779.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from dealing with my wife Frances Gill, also from entertaining of her, for she has deserted her bed and board; therefore, I have determined not to pay any debt that she may contract.

(211)

PETER GILL.

TAKEN up, in Culpeper county, a May red heifer, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear, and an overkeel in the right. Posted, and appraised to 31.

(211)

ROBERT COLEMAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 17, 1779.
HAVING this day dissolved the partnership, and purchased my brother's half of the shop, drugs, medicines &c. it is earnestly requested of those who are in debt to the company, do well as to myself, to settle their accounts immediately. I have to dispose of several nests of drawers, boxes, bottles, syrup and ointment pots, all neatly painted and lettered, and all other utensils, sufficient to fit up a complete druggist's or apothecary's shop, either for the town or country; also most kinds of surgeon's instruments, together with the following drugs, medicines, &c. viz. Antimony, balsam capivi, bark, ipecacuanha, tartar-emetic, jalap, rhubarb, opium, quicksilver, birdlime, magnesia vitriolate and soluble tartars, Spanish flies and liquorice, extract of lead, paragoric elixir and oxymel of squills, cinnamon and allspice, Anderson's, Lockyer's, and Matthew's pills, Bateman's drops, Squire's and Daffy's elixir, Radcliffe's purging ditto, vermilion, hiera picra, purging salts, cream of tartar, crabs eyes and claws, red coral, English wormseed and Indian pink, James's fever powders, Ward's famous powder for the gout and rheumatism, ditto essence for the headach, blew stone and white vitriol, fine dentifrice powder, salt of amber, sweet and corrosive sublimate mercuries, turpeth mineral, Greenbow's tincture for the toothach, Dicksen's famous drops for convulsion fits in children, Hill's tincture of golden rod for the gravel and stone, ditto essence of water dock for the scurvy, ditto elixir of bardans for the gout and rheumatism, Dutch metal, silver leaf, and gold beater skin, breast pipes, and urinals, most kinds of volatile spirits, chymical oils, tinctures, seeds, ointments and plasters, chalk stones, bolus tiles, plaster knives, spatulas and ounce measures, &c. &c. &c. All kinds of medicines and prescriptions truly and faithfully prepared with care and expedition under my own inspection. Have no objection to an agreeable partner who will diligently attend to the practice of physick and surgery. (11) W. CARTER.

I HAVE for sale, and ready to take in freights designed for the bay, two sloops, one entirely new, the other just repaired, and both well fitted with new sails, anchors, and rigging, the former intend to carry 80 hogheads under deck, the latter from 25 to 30. For terms apply to me in Alexandria. (11) JOHN MILLS.

To be SOLD, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 24th of this instant (June) for ready money, or tobacco at the current price,

THE brigantine *Gouverneur*, with her guns and materials, she is about 130 tons burthen, a remarkable fine and fast sailing vessel, and lies in Matchapungo inlet upon the Eastern Shore. Also three fourths of the schooner *Good Intent*, about 50 tons burthen, lately arrived into Curratuck, and ordered round to South Quay. Inventories will be shewn on the day of sale. PLEASANTS, SHORE, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the parish of Northfarnham, in the county of Richmond, is now without a minister, into which the vestry would be glad to receive an Orthodox Divine, of a good moral character, immediately, and if he reads and preaches well, he will give the greater satisfaction. The parsonage or glebe house of brick, with four rooms below, and three above, and all necessary offices have been lately put in good repair, a garden newly-paled in, and the usual enclosures of cornfields, orchard and pasture under good fences, an agreeable forest situation about a mile from the church, whence the farthest inhabitants is not more than ten miles distant; to this glebe belongs part of a large swamp or peccolon, which, with a little labour, may be made a good meadow ground, and it is not doubted that a handsome subscription will be made for the support of a minister who shall be approved of. By order of the vestry

CHARLES McCARTY, } Churchwardens.
 JOHN SYDNOR, }

TAPPAHANNOCK, May 31, 1779.
WAS shipped in the *Page*, Capt. William Vaughan, the 30th of last November, by Mr. Malcolm Hart at St. Eustatia, an anchor with an iron rock, on my account and risk; Capt. Vaughan having the use thereof for the freight, and on his arrival in Virginia, it was (by his receipt now in my possession) to be delivered to William Cary, Esq; of York town. As I have never heard where this anchor was left, a line by post from any Gentleman in whose care it may be, will be esteemed a singular favour done to (11) ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

A PERSON capable of teaching children to READ, WRITE, and CYPHER, may meet with great encouragement by applying to Mr. William Murray in Prince George county, or the subscriber in Mechanicsburg. (11) JOHN MURRAY.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 27, 1779.
THE subscriber has for sale a large parcel of coarse broad cloths of different colours, among them scarlet and blue, by the bale or piece. (6) JAMES HUNTER, Jun.

To be SOLD at publick sale on Saturday the 3d of July at Osbornes,
A VESSEL 34 feet keel, 23 feet beam, and 9 feet hold; she is a burthenfome strong vessel, and will be neatly finished; it is expected she will be nearly ready to launch by the day of sale. The money will be expected one month after launching; bond and security will be required. (11) ALEXANDER LOVE

To be SOLD at publick vendue, at Edenton, on Thursday the 15th day of July next, for ready money,

THE late brig PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, as she now lies, with all her sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c. about 120 tons burthen, and a prime sailer. At the same time will be sold, 16 carriage guns, 6 and 4 pounders, and 10 swivel guns. (11)

RUN away from the subscriber in Accomack county, a negro fellow named GEORGE, about 26 years of age, of a yellowish complexion and is a low well fit fellow. Whoever will apprehend and secure him in any jail and give me notice thereof, shall be genteelly rewarded by (11) WILLIAM RILEY.

To be SOLD, at publick auction on Thursday the first day of July next, before Mr. Bradley's tavern in Petersburg,

THE Ship BERNIER, now lying at Broadway near Petersburg, in this state, she is London river built, capable of carrying 500 hhds. of tobacco, and a very good sailer, is well found with cables and anchors, completely furnished with every material necessary for a voyage, and may be got ready for sea in a fortnight; besides a complete suit of sails, she has a number of good spare sails, and a quantity of rigging, with two pieces of four pound cannon. An inventory of her materials may be seen on board the ship. At the same time will be sold, about 280 hhds. of prime upland tobacco, which was prepared for her cargo, of which 60 hhds. were on board, the residue are in this town, and the vicinity of Richmond on James river.

W A N T E D,

A FERRY BOAT that will carry 6 or 8 HORSES. I will give the highest price for such a one, or would gladly engage any person to build one. LEWIS BURWELL, Jun.

KINGS MILL, June 8, 1779.

F O R S A L E,

ON the first Friday in July, at the town of Fredericksburg, to the highest bidder, 750 acres of land within 4 or 5 miles of the said town, upon Hunt run, adjoining the land of Mr. Francis Thornton and Mr. Garneth, it is very level and equal in quality to most of the lands in that neighbourhood; these are upwards of 400 acres uncleared, on which is a great quantity of timber and firewood. An indisputable title will be made, possession given immediately, and credit till Christmas upon bond and security to (21) WILLS BUNARD.

STRAYED or stolen from Amelia courthouse, on the 25th of February last, a bay horse, with a bridle and saddle, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 5 years old this spring, no brand, a scar on his flank, a large star in his forehead, and long thin switch tail. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person that delivers him to the subscriber, in Amelia county, and ONE HUNDRED on conviction of the thief. (11) DANIEL STRINGER,

THE subscriber has for sale 50,000 acres of land, part of the tract granted to himself and company at the mouth of Green river, on Ohio. For terms apply to Colonel Robert Burton, of Granville county, North Carolina. (611) RICHARD HENDERSON.

Wanted on charter for the WEST INDIES,

PARTS of fast sailing Virginia pilot boats. For farther particulars enquire of me in this city. (11) J. H. NORTON.
 WILLIAMSBURG, April 28, 1779.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 22d of March, a mulatto slave called MATT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, was inoculated for the small pox last May, and bears the marks very plain in his face, formerly the property of Mr. David Russell, merchant in Blandford, who purchased him of Mrs. Jane Vobe in Williamsburg, and is well known by most Gentlemen who frequented the general courts in that city. His dress when he went off was a blue cloth coat, buff jacket and leather breeches, shoes-boots, &c. but as he carried away sundry other clothes and is a sensible fellow, make no doubt but he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man, he probably may have procured a pass, as he did once before, when he eloped, in which he changed his name to William Bird (alias) Matt Davenport. His address being very clever as a waiting-man, he may probably endeavour to hire himself to some Gentleman. This is to forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing, or harbouring him, as they shall answer for it at their peril. Any person that secures the said slave so that I get him again, shall receive 30 Dollars reward, and if delivered to me in Petersburg 100 Dollars. (11) ALEXANDER G. STRACHAN.

MARK ANTHONY

WILL stand at my plantation on Elk marsh, near Halifax town, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at 25 dollars the leap, 50 dollars the season, or 75 dollars to ensure. Good pasturage gratis, but not accountable for escapes. B. McCULLOCK.
 February 4, 1778. (1611)

TAKEN up at the Hon. David Jameson's plantation below York town, a dark bay horse about 14 hands 3 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, branded T, with a stroke across it, has a small star in his forehead, trots and gallops, with hanging mane and switch tail. Posted and appraised to 200l. WILLIAM INGE.

TAKEN up in Brunswick near Swords bridge, on Nottoway river about Christmas last, a bay horse, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 4 or 5 years old this spring, has a star in his forehead, a dull blaze down his face, a snip on his nose, no brand, long tail and mane, some white on the inside of his right fore foot. Posted and appraised to 130l. HENRY BAILEY.

TO prevent the owner meeting with an imposition when he applies for his horse, as I expect Bailey will want to pay him the appraisement. He has since sold the horse for 250l. and the horse was immediately valued to 300l. and put to work in a waggon. LAWRENCE HOWSE.

TAKEN up, in Montgomery county, a sorrel mare 2 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder 5, the hair of her tail cut even, trots and gallops. Appraised to 30l. also a year old heifer, has black and white spots, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear. Appraised to 35l. likewise a year old heifer, with yellow and white spots, a small star under the left horn, no mark perceivable. (11) PATRICK CAMPBELL.